The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIANS hall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlight ment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success

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POETRY.

OUT BY THE GRAVES; OR, THE CAPTAIN'S OPINION.

BY J. D. MISSIMER.

Your, son, Captain? Eh?
He was young! Twenty-two?
And was killed on his way
To the front with you,
Six years ago this May!
And you're here all alone 'mid the flowers
They placed on his tomb-stone to-day,

And the veteran brave
Looked down with a sigh,
To his young boy's grave
And swept! While I
With the shrubberies' wave
Was hushed, as he mantled his sorrows about him!
His thoughts to the Infinite gave.

And the birds flew high
In the summer air,
And the breeze went by
Keeping silence there,
And all was still, till I
Looked up—and found the veteran smiling!
And we spoke thus—under the sky.

Captain! no fear—
Between you and me!
There's nobody near,
Nor any I see
That can hear—
I would know of this thing—your opinion!
This offering of flowers each year.

"Well," he began, "you see—
Plain speaking—no boast;
I can say, as for me
And the rest of the Post,
Who to *speak out* are free,
Things have changed—the last years 'mong the soldiers!
'Tain't now as *they'd* have it to be."

The leaders? "Just so!
The cliques and the rings;
Politicians you know—
With their numerous things;
Who are with us for show,
They have no more to say in this business,
As they *did have* a few years ago.

"They've been playing bad tricks
Since the close of the war;
And succeeded to mix
Decoration Day more
Into bad politics—.
Just to keep their foul party from sinking!
And it did!—through its powerful licks.

"Hot speeches of fate
To the people they made!
Foul traitors we hate
Ran abusive tirade
O'er the graves of the great
Who had fallen. The vampires came not to weep!
No, no! 'Twas political bait.

"But now, things are right!
We come here to-weep,
And to think, in the light—
O'er the brave boys who sleep,
And who fell in the fight
Which was fought *between* brave and noble!
Each side thinking theirs was the right!

"They were soldiers, so we!
Theirs fell, so did ours!
Then let us all see
Each grave strewn with flowers
From memory's tree!
And extend to the conquered A UNION!
For that, every soldier is free.

"Let us learn to be fair!
From the boys now at rest
And at home 'Over There'
In the land of the bless'd!
In the sunny land where
They're forgiven!—the souls of both armies,
Who breathe for us living, *one prayer!*"

And the Captain was right!
Things *have changed*, as he said,
This beautiful night
'Mong the graves of the dead—
Thus is hallowed—in light!
Is surrounded no more by the trickster!
And we bade the old veteran good night!

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

At the Labor Reform Convention last week, in Boston, Wendell Phillips was one of the speakers and we quote from the *National Standard* his remarks as follows:

After reading the resolutions Mr. PHILLIPS spoke briefly, showing the necessity of Labor reform, and the elevation of the working classes, as illustrated by the recent sad events in Paris. He did not join the American press in its wholesale condemnation of the Communists. He felt nothing but regret and rebuke for the vandal destruction of public and private property in Paris, but every civilized man at all acquainted with French history, and cognizant of the present state of affairs, ought to know and never forget that in this struggle between Paris and Versailles, Paris represents what every American ought to love—the struggle of the French people to govern themselves. Paris in her effort to secure freedom for France had been defeated, and the consequence will be that either the Bourbon or the Orleans family will take possession of France, of course with the consent of the other kingdoms of Europe. But the effort, though a failure, was honorable, so far as represented by right and moderate leaders. No man ought to forget—in this day of sneering at France—the eminent service she has rendered to civilization. There is no other people in Europe that has rendered half the service to science that France has done during the last hundred years. Not one. No other people within the last two hundred years has done half the service to art and science that France has done. Italy herself has no claim, for the last century and a half, to stand anywhere near the French people. In science and art France leads Europe to-day. And in the progress of civil liberty—the great element of modern civilization—there is no nation, except England, that has any right to be named in the same breath with France in her service to civil liberty. While Germany was crowded in the dust in absolute, unmanly submission to the most despicable of kinglings, France was inspiring the mind of Thomas Jefferson, and half saving the experimented liberty in these thirteen colonies. But the real lesson of Paris lies deeper than that. While those leading men, Louis Blanc and others, interested in republicanism, were such men as we should honor and joy to follow, the masses of France, ignorant, ill-fed, ignored by government, mentally and physically starved by the despotism of twenty years—I might say of one hundred years—the moment these men rested their hands upon them to do this national work, they flung off the reins of their leaders, and in their mad career showed us what a neglected and wronged laboring class will do if left to themselves for a century. Whether you go into the mines of Pennsylvania, or whether you regard the great increase of cities, the dangers which will beset the next generation will be the existence of just such masses of men that have made Paris terrible to law and order. If we would guard against similar scenes in the city of New York, the question, How to make the laboring man work less and have more for his work,—will have to be considered. For, in spite of all social science and all the dry theorizing which is flung at us from the different churches and societies in the course of the year, I still maintain that the ideal civilization which is to come, and which it is the duty of every man to hasten, is all wrapped up in that one principle, that the mass of mankind work less, and enjoy themselves more. Europe is treading forward to the day when the mass of men shall work less and enjoy more, and that is the goal at which we aim, and our only object in these resolutions and this movement is to hasten the progress of humanity in that direction.

THE UNHUNG TRAITOR.

There are some men so saturated with evil, so infamous in character, so justly deserve universal execration, that all rightminded people instinctively recoil from them with horror. Intellectual and cultivated they may be, yet their proper rank is among the world's great villains.

Of this stamp is Jefferson Davis—the politician, the perjured conspirator, the traitor, the ex-rebel president, and the murderer, whom the nation made a great mistake in not hanging. He ought not to show his face among the American people, except with lips hermetically sealed. His name has become the synonym of a monster, and a sense of burning shame ought to prevent him from even whispering it in his own presence. Were he to die from sheer self disgust, it would be no blunder and no loss to the world.

Who is this Jefferson Davis, and what has he done? Years ago he was in Mississippi the open, blatant, undisguised repudiator of state obligations. In the winter of 1860—61, being a senator of the United States, sworn to support its Constitution, he was a conspirator plotting the disolution of the Union and the destruction of this Government. Subsequently he became a traitor to his country by overt acts; and being chosen as the rebel president of the rebel Confederacy, he conducted a war of rebellion against the national authority, and persisted in it, at great sacrifice of human life, long after every hope of its success had been completely blasted. As the commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, he treated the Union prisoners whom the fortunes of war placed in his power, with a barbarity and fiendish cruelty hitherto unknown among civilized men, and seldom witnessed even among savages—literally starving them to death by hundreds and thousands. When General Grant forced his way through the intrenchments that defended Richmond, this same Jefferson Davis, like a sneak and coward, abandoned his associates in treason, and, disguised in woman's dress, sought to escape from the country whose justice he had provoked and whose soil he had reddened with the blood of patriotism. His whole history is that of a selfish, desperate, dangerous, unprincipled, and exceedingly bad man. He belongs to the great criminals of the race, distinguished by no virtues worthy of being remembered, and notable only for those intensities of evil which assimilate man to a fiend. That he should be permitted to live in a land which has suffered so much from his life, and which might so justly claim his death, is a clemency which no other nation but this would practice. We believe in capital punishment, especially for such a vile traiior to his country and such an inhuman murderer of Union prisoners as Jefferson Davis.

This is the man—by a mistake suffered to live, and by the most unblushing effrontery opening his mouth—who is now perambulating the South, and making speeches filled with the old venom of treason, to his Southern Democratic friends, ex-rebels, and associates in crime and murder. The unhung traitor is still prating about State rights, including the right of secession and rebellion. He does not appreciate the governmental leniency that has spared him from the gallows. He exhorts the Southern Democracy to look hopefully into the future, and patiently wait for the good time coming when the Democratic party shall gain control of the National Government, and when the "lost cause" through this party "will be crowned with victory and triumphant success." He boldly defends the Rebellion. In his recent speech at Augusta Georgia, he said: "I am not of those who accept the situation I accept nothing." "I don't believe I did any wrong." Southern Democrats, hearing these words, cheered him with thunders of applause.

This is rebel *pluck* where it is safe to be plucky, disarmed but not changed, and ready to fight again at the first favorable moment. Jefferson Davis don't mean to give it up, and he don't mean that the South shall give it up, if he can help it. He is to-day the representative man of the greater portion of Southern Democracy. The North will do well to understand what this Southern cheering for the arch-traitor means. Politically considered, his speech-making is a grave misfortune to the Democratic party; yet it reveals a fact which the American people should thoroughly ponder. A party whose principles make such a man its friend, and whose success is the basis of his hopes, has upon it the mark of Cain. The old issues of the war and of reconstruction, manifestly, are not dead. They are still living and active, and will be as long as such men as Jefferson Davis are the favorites of Southern Democrats. They will confront the people at the next presidential election. Another battle remains to be fought, and another victory to be won, in order to make secure the proper fruits of the war; and the best way to gain the end is to re-elect the conqueror of the Rebellion for the next President of these United States.—*Exchange.*

☞A substitute for the murderous car-hook has been invented in this city. It consists of a handle, chain and hook. The hook is to be welded to the wiffletree, which prevents the use of it as a weapon. The handle hanging on the dashboard. It has all the requirements of the ordinary hook, and under the present circumstances would be a fitting substitute for the one now in use. —*Ex.*

LAWS —OF THE— STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 49.

An Act

To amend and re-enact article 573 of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That article 573 of the Code of Practice be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: Whoever intends to appeal may do so either by petition or by motion in open court at the same term at which the judgment was rendered, upon offerings to give such surety as the court may direct, as hereafter provided. But in cases where the judgment decrees a divorce, such petition or motion of appeal must be filed within thirty day, not including Sundays, after the signing of such judgment, instead of ten days, and shall operate as a suspension appeal therefrom, and there shall be no devolution appeal allowed thereafter.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 60. AN ACT

For the relief of A. Mays, of the parish of Bienville.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the sum of one thousand eight hundred and nine ($1809) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money or funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. A. Mays, of the parish of Bienville, to indemnify him for the loss of several warrants on the State treasury owned by him, amounting together to said sum, and which warrants were lost by said Mays and remain still unpaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the State Auditor is hereby required to warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of said J. A. Mays for the sum aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

An Act

No. 61

Fixing the time of holding the district court in the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, comprising the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine and Grant.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the time of holding the terms of the courts in the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine and Grant, shall be as follows:

Parish of Rapides, first Monday of December and May.

Parish of Natchitoches, first Mondays of November and June.

Parish of Sabine, fourth Monday of November and fourth Monday of June.

Provided, That should it ever occur that the first day of any court as fixed in this act is a day of public rest, then and in such case it shall be the duty of the judge of such court to begin the session thereof on the next legal day.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and they are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH. Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 62. AN ACT

For the relief of E. North Cullom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

Whereas, The Honorable E. North Cullom was duly elected, commissioned and sworn as Judge of the Seventh Judicial District Court of Louisiana; and whereas he did well and faithfully do and perform all the duties of his office from the first day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, until the thirteenth day of June, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and whereas he never received any remuneration whatever for his said services; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay unto said E. North Cullom, the unpaid balance of his salary as Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Louisiana, for one year and five months, beginning on the first day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and ending on the thirteenth day of June anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, amounting to five thousand eight hundred dollars, out of any money remaining in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said sum be paid on the warrant of the said E. North Cullom, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 63. AN ACT

Entitled an act for the relief of Centenary College of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in accordance with the condition stated in the original sale of the College of Louisiana (act No. 74, 1845, and act No. 113, 1847,) the Centenary College of Louisiana shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than a literary institution.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the board of trustees of said Centenary College shall be, and are hereby, relieved from all further and subsequent conditions and liabilities to the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J. DUNN,

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square.	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JUNE 18 1871.

"AFRICAN PROGRESS."

The New Orleans *Picayune* in a long article with the the above heading tries to show that the negro has gained vastly by his transplantation to this continent under the hot-house influence of slavery. It says:

"The change from their pristine barbarism and brutality to what they are has been the result of their enforced discipline and their contact with civilized men. Instead, therefore, of charging that slavery has "brutalized" them, it must be conceded that under slavery they and their posterity became humanized, while all whom they left behind them two hundred years ago are as savage and brutal now as then. And instead of the degredation spoken of by our respected contemporary, they have been regenerated so in body, mind and morals that their own countrymen would not recognize them as belonging to their own race. There is an infinite difference between the average Afrio-American of this day and the native African as he is and as he was two hundred years ago or at any time since he was known to history.

"We have no desire to civilize another colony of Africans in the same manner, but the results of what has been are before us, too evident to be ignored and too well proven to be disputed."

If the negro, as a slave, has gained as much as the *Picayune* admits he has, by his enforced emigration from his home to this country, it must certainly admit also that as a freeman he would have gained incomparably more.

No matter how degraded the people of Africa may be in their native home, and no matter how much they may be improved by emigration from it, there can be no discredit accruing to barbarians for not being civilized,—as water can not rise above its source,—and nothing but discredit can redound to a professed civilization which turns back to the practices of barbarians.

The improvement of the negro has been like that of the Israelites—in spite of their oppression, and through their instincts. Surely the *Picayune* can not believe that denying a person the privilege of learning to read, refusing him the right to hold property, violating every family tie, outraging every moral sentiment, trampling upon every instinct of manhood, forbidding every gratification of religion and crushing, as with a besom of destruction, his self-respect and self-reliance are things for which civilzation should take credit. Rather let civilization blush at the disgraceful act of snatching the rude clothing from the barbarian, and thus exposing the nakedness of a helpless humanity, that it may clothe itself at its neighbor's expense. The toil and sweat of our race have enriched its oppressors, our blood and tears have kept civilization afloat, and our physical vitality along with our natural imitativeness have triumphed, over prejudice and proscription to such an extent that they now claim us as their children, instead of recognizing us as their victims. Verily, these are strange times.

THE INUNDATION.—The huge efforts to drain the overflowed disdistricts have resulted in relieving them from nearly all the water of the recent flood.

The needy are still receiving aid from the relief committees, but as the sufferers get on *terra firma*, contributions to their necessities will soon cease.

The piles of rubbish and mud deposits, which obstruct so many roads, are receiving the attention of the city authorities, and will doubtless ere long be in a passable condition.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The democrats must fight us, it is a political necessity. Beaten in controversy they tried physical resistance, overcome in that they resorted to obstruction, and when defeated in that, as they have been, they try to produce dissension in our ranks.

Political measures, passed under exigencies which none understood better than those who passed them, legislative measures enacted as safeguards to previous legislation, with the full understanding that they were to meet a political crisis, are now assailed by democrats who need texts for reactionary sermons, and these sermons are endorsed by ambitious men in our own party who drive home a democratic wedge without seeing they must inevitably make a republican split in the effort.

It seems to us that those who at this time forget their party in remembrance of personal dislikes, or in cherishing personal preferences, are such as realize the adage of "biting off one's nose to spite his face." What does a democrat care for a republican if he be a false one? He knows that such a man can have no power in his own party. What can he do with a true republican?—nothing. Who then is to blame for the senseless controversy going on as to the views of this man and that? Cæsar, Alexander, Napoleon, Demosthenes, Cicero and Pitt have all lived, fought and spoken, but they were but the waves which rode on the mighty current of humanity—the waves have subsided but the great tide of human interests still ebbs and flows. And if we would but take warning by these examples, much of our zeal would be cooled, a great deal of our useless opposition to great principles and strong men, would be modified, and the masses would not be fighting to vote for some one who does not know them, and never will remember them after the vote is cast, nor for those they do not know themselves. The democrats are not to blame for trying to produce disagreement among us. We are not to blame for individual preferences. But we are to blame if we manage our affairs to play into the hands of the democrats.

PENSIONS.

We had twenty-two regiment of colored men in the State, and only three regiments of Union white men, and yet the pension list of this State exhibits a role of white names to the extent of three to one over the colored. What is the cause of this? Are the colored widows and orphans too proud to take the pensions due them, or are they too indolent to look after what justly belongs to them? In either case an injustice is being perpetrated against the dead. Some nineteen million of dollars are expended by the government on pensions, and if our people had their just deserts they would have nineteen millions more appropriated.

We do not believe that the claim agents are to blame, we know the Pension Agent is not to blame and it is equally certain that the government is not to blame, so that the blame lies wholly at the door of those who at once refuse a benefit they are entitled to, and assist in consigning to oblivion the names of those who fought for the salvation of the country and the future support of their families.

We sincerely hope that this neglect will be remedied. If the manner of making application is not understood, we invite all who are in doubt to call at the office of the LOUISIANIAN, and we will give advice without money and without price. We know of a number who are entitled to pensions who say "it looks like living on the dead to take the money their deceased relatives earned in the army." This seems to us like mistaking self-esteem for self-respect. The relatives of the greatest warriors, the most renowned men and the most distinguished patriots have, from time immemorial, availed themselves of the assistance of the State, not because they in every case needed assistance, but for the purpose of encouraging those who did need it.

We have a just and efficient Pension Agent here, R. H. Isabelle, a colored man, who will do all in his power for those who may give him a call. We trust these remarks will draw the attention of our people to this matter and stir them up to look after their just dues and the honor of their deceased relations.

☞ The usual services at Straight University to-day, morning and evening.

LITERATURE AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

We have had two colored people entitled to the name of poet—Phillis Wheatly, and James M. Whitfield, and we have just this number alive now, Mrs. Watkins Harper and R. T. Greener. This seems a scant muster role among a people who are credited with possessing those qualities which unite in the poet. We are said to possess, as a race imaginativeness, pathos and intuitiveness, and if the estimate is correct, these qualities should find a fruitful field of utilization in the sufferings of the slave, the valor of the freedman, and the achievements of reconstruction.

Of course there are few of us who can boast liesure, still fewer can secure that entrance into cultivated circles necessary to the make up the literateur. But it must be admitted that in the field of general literature we are not doing our duty. There are men among us like Professor Reason for instance, who might give us an elegant and interesting history of negro achievements. Miss Fanny Jackson the accomplished principal of the Institute for colored youth might profitably give us, the experiences of an educator. Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati could easily and eloquently tell the story of the negro's martial deeds. Richard Greener has already won distinction by his essays in the newspapers and might, if he liked, give his thoughts a wider circulation in book form. Harvard has done for him what his first class talents deserved, and he owes it to us to pay back the solicitude with which we followed him as the first colored man admitted to this ancient and aristocratic mother of scholars. And last but greatest our veteran coryphæus of the *New National Era* might imitate the philosopher of the *Tribune* and tell us what he knows about the anti-slavery struggle. We know he is busy in his editorial labors but it would be a blessing to posterity if he would give us a follow to "MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM."

GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

The whole community has been kept in a feverish state of excitement during the last twenty-four hours in regard to the critical condition of our Governor's health. But we are glad to quote the following from the *Picayune :*

"There were many rumors on the street this morning concerning Gov. Warmoth. The report that he had lockjaw was quickly followed by another that he had died. Some even went so far as to state precisely the hour at which he succumbed to the terrible disease, and though nobody knew where the rumor came from nearly everybody seemed to give it credence.

We are enabled to state, from personal inquiry, that the Governor was this morning very much better. It appears that he suffered severe pain last night from an abcess which had formed in his foot, but this breaking has relieved him greatly, and he is now more inconvenienced from the effects of the opiates he has taken than from pain. Dr. Smythe, his attendant physician, regards all his symptoms as highly favorable, and we trust the Doctor's opinion may be verified by the early recovery of the Governor."

BOUNTIES AND BACK-PAY.

There are numerous complaints about the manner in which the disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau treats the claimants who come before him. It seems he has made a negro-pen at his office (which we are told is at his private residence) and compels the colored claimants to go round to his back gate, and stand in the regular old negro market style—all in a row—till he finishes his newspapers or his "cocktail"—and it is said he is fond of both—before he will pay attention to the widows and children of those who died in the service of the Union.

Surely general Howard is ignorant of this state of things. His well known philanthropy towards our race his innate sense of justice, his obligations to the government as the chief of the Bureau, and his knowledge of negro valor during the crisis of the nation's life, would unite to create in him the feelings of indignation against the man who is so misusing his powers and so outraging the claims of our people.

He would not sanction the dastardly custom of driving colored people into the backyard to stand in the burning sun for hours, while white men are admitted into the parlors of M. B. man.

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

Our highly respected contemporary, the *New National Era* says:

"THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

"This is a political newspaper, owned, edited, managed, and published by colored men. Its proprietors are Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE and GEORGE Y. KELSO, and its editor is WILLIAM G. BROWN. We have before us No. 46 of the first volume of the *Louisianian*, and have been greatly cheered in perusing its contents, not only by the wisdom and justice which as a general rule characterize its colums, but by the neat and elegant appearance of the paper itself, evincing the presence of taste, industry, skill ability, and last, though not least, *money*.

We underscore *money*. Nearly all the failures in newspaper enterprises among colored men which we have been called upon to deplore during the last thirty years (and they are many) have been due to the folly of starting them without money and depending upon the people to come to their support in every time of need. A newspaper, like a man, will be helped up if it can get up; and if it cannot help itself up, it will in due season be helped down. The managers of the paper now before us seem to understand this essential condition of success, and are laying out money liberally. We observe with satisfaction that Mr. J. SELLA MARTIN, formerly editor of the NEW ERA, has been *attached* to the editorial staff of the *Louisianian*. Mr. Martin is a brilliant writer and an eloquent speaker. If he can only be content to pull steadily in this new harness for a few years we have no doubt that both the paper and the man will become powers in the sunny South. Mr. Martin loses no more in dignity by consenting to be an *attache* of the *Louisianian* than the editor of this paper did by going to Santo Domingo as assistant secretary of the Commission. When two men ride a horse one must ride behind. We certainly wish the *Louisianian* every success, and shall watch its course with a sincere and friendly interest."

We have to say by way of correction, that this paper is founded upon a basis of assured success, which depends upon no *one* man in the concern—our enterprise is not of the Washington type. The LOUISIANIAN was a success before it secured the invaluable contributions of J. Sella Martin Esq., and we intend to make it a continued success even though there should occur the misfortune of losing Mr. Martin's assistance.

The *New National Era* is right when it underscores "*money*"—it is a tremendous power in this world, and had there been more of it in the *New Era* we doubtless would not have its first editor in our corps of contributors.

As to Mr. Martin "pulling steadily in his present harness," that is his own affair. But we may say in passing that whatever harness he has pulled in he has at least pulled up to a point where he has secured the confidence and respect of his race, and if there be peculiarities of character in him in dropping things in his own way, they are such as so far have prevented him from rotting on a dead level of worn-out experiments.

We feel sure that the insinuation about Mr. Martin's instability could not have been made by the Editor of the *New National Era*, for no one knows better than he that Mr. Martin's peculiar talent has, as is usual, been associated with a disposition according with it, and what is better, both talent and disposition seem to have accorded with providential decrees since Mr. Martin has done better by moving than the *New Era* has done by standing still.

REVOLUTIONARY FRENZY IN FRANCE.—The frightful scenes of blood-shed and anarchy which have astonished the world, the wild deeds of vandalism which are as atrocious as they were causeless, and the mutilation of the chief center of pleasure, ornament and gastronomy in Europe, teaches us a lesson we may profit by. It is said that the revolution in France proves the incapacity of the French for the carryon of a republican government; but our notion is that the past oppression is the natural parent of recent anarchy. Republicanism has failed in France—failed because past oppression has rendered the people unfit to appreciate their rights.

FOURTH WARD CLUB.—The regular meeting of this organization will take place at their rooms to-morrow evening, when Hon. A. E. Barber will address the meeting.

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB.—Members will please meet at their rooms, on Monday afternoon, June 19, at 5½ p. m., sharp.

By order of the President.
WM. G. BROWN, Secretary.

☞ Our acknowledgements to Mr. Wm. R. Mason, route agent, for papers.

THANKS.—We return thanks to Administrator Lewis for a copy of the proceedings of the City Council, from September, 1870, to March, 1871.

☞ The lovers of music, vocal and instrumental, will have an opportunity of enjoying a rich treat at the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening, June 21. A. P. Williams, Esq., pianist and singer, aided by J. Henri Burch, the well-known vocalist, and Henry A. Corbin, Esq., a violinist of no mean order, and two or three lady singers, will entertain the audience. Anticipating fine enjoyment, we invite a large attendance.

Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

☞ In our last issue we transferred to our columns an article from the *Picayune*, on the flood, and by an ommission, we failed to credit it.

OUR CORESPONDENCE.

We give the copy of a letter written by Rev. John M. Butler, pastor of A. M. E. Zion Church, Tuskegee, Ala., to Rev. E. D. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.:

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 10, 1871.

Rev. Elder E. D. Taylor,

Dear Brother:—My poor heart is nearly broken while I write you these few lines. Just let me tell you, and then see what you think of it. I was holding my Leader's meeting, which meets on the first Monday in every month. While we all were at church on the 3rd inst., myself and about sixteen or seventeen more Leaders, a band of men or murderers came to the church and fired in amongst us, *killing* one of my leaders instantly and wounding four more—four or five shot in all.

I came near being killed. Elder, I cannot remain here. Brother, we can not have any night meetings. My life is in danger. I never saw such times in all my life. Elder, they will shoot all in my church, and keep a shooting, and try to kill us all, but the good Lord was with me. Elder, the shots fell all around me. Pray for me, my brother, until I get away from here.

Also, they *burned down two of my churches*—the Union Stand Zion Church, and the Sweet Gum Zion Church. The Sweet Gum Zion Church was burned down last night by some one. You can't tell how much trouble I see here. My life *is in danger every moment.* We can't sleep at night, have no protection up here, and it seems can't have any. Now you have the oversight, you must say something, Elder, or I can't wait on you.

Yours,
J. M. BUTLER.

DONALDSONVILLE, June 14, 1871.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback,

Dear Sir:—I am in regular receipt of copies of your most welcome and interesting paper "*The Semi-weekly Louisianian*, filled with wholesome doctrines. It is just what we needed. May it continue to meet the demands of our great party. I hope to be able soon to forward a list of subscribers.

Yours truly,
P. LANDRY.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
Saturday, June 17—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market has stiffened materially under the favorable New York and Liverpool news, factors claiming 4c. higher, and in some cases more. The inquiry is good, but buyers in many instances are unable to go on at the rates demanded. Thus far 1000 bales have been sold. Good ordinary, good style brought 17c. and 17¼c.

Yesterday's operations reached 2000 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	12 @13	—
Ordinary	13¾@14¼	14
Good Ordinary	16¾@17¼	16¾
Low Middling	18¾@19	19
Middling	19¼@19¾	19¾
Strict Middling	19¾@20	—
Good Middling	Nominal.	Nom.

SUGAR—Received to-day, 41 hhds, The market is dull, and we have not heard of a sale; hence we omit all quotations.

MOLASSES—Only 9 bbls. were received to-day. Plantation reboiled is quoted at 35@45c. ₩ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is very dull. There is some demand for the descriptions desirable for bakers' use, but the lower grades are totally neglected. Superfine is quoted at $5 62½; double extra $6 23 ₩ bbl. The principal sales to-day are confined to 1000 bbls.

MONETARY.

Saturday, June 17—11:30 A. M.

GOLD opened at 112¼@112¾ (against 118¾ at New York), and is now quoted about the same. No sales have been reported. The Government has offerred $50,000 for sale at 112¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE is steady. Bank sterling may be quothed at 124@124½.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE is very quiet. The bank remmittance rate for sight drafts on New York is still ¾ ₩ cent. premium. Nothing has been reported in commercial sight.

DEALERS report buying rates for State Warrants 58@60 for large and 62@65 for small, and selling 62@63 for the former and 66@70 for latter.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE."

REPUBLICANS of all shades of opinion have for a good while been urging on the Democrats the propriety and expediency of accepting "accomplished facts," that is, of formally acknowledging in the public utterances of the party that the war and the amendments to the Constitution adopted since the war had settled certain questions beyond further dispute or cavil. These questions are the non-existence of the constitutional rights of secession, the abolition and perpetual prohibition of slavery, and the equality of all men before the law. Republicans have furthermore urged on them the propriety of acknowledging the validity of the public debt, and the duty of the nation to discharge it in coin, according to the terms of the contract, and in accordance with the good old Democratic doctrine that there was no money known to the Government of the United State except hard money.

For six years the Democrats have resolutely refused to do any of these things. They have encouraged the South in the belief that the war had settled nothing except the momentary superiority of the North in strength. They have denied the validity of the three amendments which put into legal form the *de facto* changes effected by the war in the status of certain classes of citizens, and provided fresh securities against unequal or discriminating legislation; and they have persisted in denying the validity of the assurances given by the Government in the hour of its extremity to the persons from whom it borrowed money as to the amounts they would receive in payment—or, in other words, have stoutly maintained that if one borrows money when his credit is very low, he may, afterwards, honestly repay it as if his credit had been very good when he borrowed, no matter what the terms of his contract were—a doctrine for which it would be difficult to claim any higher source than the mock-auction shop or the faro-bank. They have fought through two Presidential campaigns on this policy of negation, and have failed miserably in both. They could not get the country to acknowledge that nothing was changed by the war, and that the one business of sensible men was to get back as fast as possible to the point from which we started in 1861. What has made their persistence all the more extraordinary was the plainness with which the Republicans were profiting by it. There has rarely been a party in power which, since 1865, has offered so many tempting points of attack to an able and energetic opposition as the Republican party. Its legislation for the South, and its financial and foreign policy, although, perhaps, far better than the Democrats would have furnished in its place, and as good as we had any right to expect, were nevertheless full of imperfections of the grossest and most glaring kind, ont of which an opposition which was as numerically strong in the country as the Democratic opposition was, might have made formidable use. The result of reconstruction legislation at the South have been pitiable; the manipulation of the Supreme Court has been shameful; the debauchery of the civil service—debauchery continued, too, most barefacedly in the teeth of strong professions of zeal for reform — has been flagrant, and all three have apparently afforded material for an overwhelming Democratic victory; and yet the Democrats have made nothing out of them whatever. The address of their members of Congress, at the close of the last session, read not like the indictment of eager and triumphant accusers as it might have been made to read, but like the abject apology of men who have failed miserably, and do not know why. In fact, read in the light of the accounts of the Democrats given by the leading Republican papers, there was something very amusing about it. According to these papers, the Democratic chiefs were brigands of enormous stature, of inexhaustible resources reckless courage, and ferocious and implicable temper; the address, however, sounded like a plea for consideration, or for some cold victuals and old clothes, from a parcel of puny little conscripts who had made an attempt to storm a great stronghold, and gave it up because the villains made fired at them.

[*N. Y. Nation.*

FASHION DEPARTMENT.

FASHION GOSSIP.

"BY MAX."

In dressmaking we notice that plain round waists and plain skirts are coming in fashion both for old and young ladies. There is also a strong tendency toward a plainer style of dress. Nearly all mantles are in the shape of circulars or shawls, or if in paletots they have very wide open sleeves and are quite loose in front, but are sometimes fastened in by a halt in the back.

All sleeves are flowing. The undersleeves are also made flowing or *religieuse* that is plain straight sleeve. Grenadine is very much in vogue for dresses, but as it must be made over silk it is very expensive because the Grenadine is from $1,00 up to $6,00 a yard, and must *necessarily* be made over silk on account of the thinness of the material the dress becomes a very costly one for more so than a very pretty silk would cost and we do not think they are so pretty at last. Hats trimmed with guaze are worn with grenadine suits. The variety of dress goods is marvelous and never have we seen displayed a more beautiful and elegant assortment of goods than are now shown in our great dry goods establishments — Organdies exquisitely fine and with delicately tinted flowers upon white ground. Lawns as fine, but thicker in texture with the same graceful figures. Handsome patterns of figures *piqué* also with the white ground and almost covered with clusters of beautiful flowers. One beautiful pattern of percales was a white ground with a rose and clusters of leaves and buds, almost as perfect as nature. All these goods *wash* beautifully, and are preferable for watering places and the summer resorts to goods that cannot be done up. Speaking of watering places reminds of how very soon we will be left in an almost deserted city. The rich will visit fashionable summer resorts and the ladies will air their beautiful dresses the manufacture of which occupied their almost undirected attention all the spring.

But we poor penniless quildriven must write, write, as if our poor brain never tired. Ah! there are only a favored few who succeed in obtaining the favor of the public that can command sufficient wrong to enable them to even afford the two weeks holiday that are granted to the salesmen, saleswomen, in the large establishments. But we poor poor quildrivers must toil on no rest for brain or body.

The suits of white lawn continue to be very much in favor. These are usually an underskirt and overskirt, and a loose casaque. The trimming is a wide pleated flounce on the underskirt at the bottom, with a tucked bias band as a heading. The same trimming on the casaque and overskirt, only the ruffles are narrower than the flounce on the underskirt. Black lace shawls are worn as much as ever. Black lace sacques are also very fashionable.

The polonaise is a very long sacque open down the front and belted in at the waist. The skirt of this long sacque or polonaise is looped up at the sides like an overskirt. White linen cuffs and collars are worn by ladies in mourning. White *crepe* cuffs and collars are used for full dress.

The hats and bonnets of the spring continue almost without any change in the fashion for summer. The gipsey bonnet with a coronet front is very becoming to some faces. They are also turned up behind. They are usually of white or gray straw, or white chip.

BROWN STRAW HAT.

A pretty hat of brown straw, has a gipsey with coronet front. It is trimmed around the crown with a coil of *gros grain* of two shades of brown with long loops and ends falling over the hair of the wearer. The coronet in front is lined with one shade of the ribbon and corded top and bottom with the other shade. A cluster of pink roses with buds and leaves completes it. Price $7 00,

WHITE CHIP HATS

With coronet front lined with apple-blossom shade of silk. Around the clown is black lace looped and coiled and ends and loops fall over the hair, mixed in with the black lace were apple-blossoms and green leaves. Price $8,00

GRAY SILK WALKING DRESS.

The short skirt is trimmed with rows of black velvet. A Polonaise of dotted muslin trimmed with plaited ruffles, white lace parasol, gray kid glove and chip hat trimmed with white ribbon and gray ostrich

around the crown and loops and ends behind, a cluster of white roses and buds in front. This entire toilette could easily be manufactured at home and at a reasonable cost, and is very pretty and stylish.

PONGEE SUIT.

The skirt is walking length and is trimmed with three scant flounces, each headed by a quilling or pleating of the goods. A long polonaise with two ruffles and pleating headings to each. The polonaise is looped at each side but is long and full in the back and is buttoned up in the front, straw hat trimmed with roses and white ribbon.

PEARL GRAY SUIT.

Pearl gray silk. The skirt has three narrow flounces, each trimmed with the goods. The silk waist is high and plain, the over-dress is of gray striped gauze trimmed with ruffles edged with the narrow fringe. That of gray straw, trimmed with green gauze ribbon and a large pink rose and green leaves.

There ladies please excuse us from talking any longer about fashions this warm afternoon, and let poor "Max" take a "nap."

PRACTICAL ECONOMY.

The mere presence of the sage of Chappaqua having driven the last Ku-Kluxer from Texas in dismay, and converted that once rebellious "territory" into a model community, would it not be well to try the same treatment in other localities?"

Instead of leaving the frontier defenseless by the transfer of the army to the scenes of Southern diabolism, let General Grant save the money of his party [time was when it was thought to be the people's] and the lives of Western settlers, by sending Greely to every point where the Ku-Klux rageth and the carpet-bagger and scalawag mingle their tears over the hard-heartedness of Southern intractables.

—(Exchange.)

AT A CERTAIN college the senior class was under examination for degrees. The professor of natural philosophy was badgering in optics. The point under illustration was that, strictly and scientifically speaking, we see no object, but their images depicted on the retina. The worthy professor, in order to make the matter plainer, said to the way of the class: "Mr. Jackson, did you ever actually see your father?" Bill replied promptly: "No, sir." "Please to explain why you never saw your father." "Because," replied Mr. Jackson, gravely, "he died before I was born, sir."

A CHAPLAIN of the State prison, an enthusiastic devotee of the temperance reform, had the idea that most of the convicts were incarcerated because of the use of whisky. In his rounds, he met a sturdy man of many stripes, and put the usual question to him: "Had whisky anything to do with bringing you here?" "Everything, sir, everything!" exclaimed the man. The chaplain was encouraged, and eagerly inquired how it was. "Well, sir, I'll tell you how it was. The judge was drunk, and the lawyers were all drunk, and so they fetched me in guilty."

Special Notice.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The Anniversary Exercises at Straight University will take place June 26, 27, and 28.

These exercises are public. The examinations will occupy Monday and Tuesday.

The annual address will be given Monday evening June 26th, by J. Sella Martin Esq., and of course it will be a treat.

The concert by Kelly's Brass Band on Tuesday evening (27) will constitute a novel and interesting feature. The proceeds of the concert will go to defray the expense of the catalogue, etc.

On Wednesday evening the annual exhibition will be given——— the programme of which is varied by declamations, essays, dialogues, and music. J. F. Fuller.

We call the attention of our readers to the above notice, and respectfully urge them to remember the dates of these anniversary exercises and to try, by a large and prompt attendance, to make them a success.

This institution is worthy of our best good wishes and our most earnest co-operation, and it behooves us to utilize the generous donations of Mr. Straight and the American Missionary Association who have united to give us the splendid university building on the corner of Derbigny and Esplanade streets.

LAWS

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[CONTINUED FROM 1st. PAGE.]

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of the State.

No. 64.
An Act

For the relief of the trustees of the New Orleans Methodist Depository, and to exempt their properties from taxation.

Whereas, The trustees of the New Orleans Methodist Depository, incorporated under the laws of this State, is an association instituted for purely religious and benevolent purposes, and the properties of said association, to wit: the lot of ground and building No. 112 Camp street, in this city, known as the Methodist Depository, has been acquired solely by voluntary donations of the benevolent public, and are held purely for religious and benevolent purposes; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the said trustees of the New Orleans Methodist Depository be and they are hereby exempted from taxation, and that their said lot and building, No. 112 Camp street, be and they are hereby exempted from all taxation, State, city or municipal.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all existing assessments and taxes against the said trustees and New Orleans Methodist Depository, and against their said properties, be and they are hereby set aside and annulled, and any and all back taxes against said association and said properties be and they are hereby remitted; provided, that said association shall not be entitled to demand and receive back any taxes heretofore paid by them.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 59.
An Act

To alter and shorten a part of the public road leading from the Mississippi river to Bayou Barataria, Jefferson parish, right bank, and to provide for making the new dirt thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembled convened, That the public road between the Mississippi river and Bayou Barataria, in Jefferson parish, right bank, is hereby so far changed that the said road from the point where it now runs in front of the house and land occupied by David Chapelle, on the westerly side of the plantation of John Salvant, shall be extended and shall run northerly in a straight line as nearly as practicable, on or near the wasterly line of said Salvant's plantation to the public road and levee on the bank of the Mississippi river, and that the said road from the point aforesaid in front of said house and land occupied by the said Chapelle shall also be extended, and shall run southerly in a straight line as nearly as practicable, and across a point of land on Amos B. Merrill's "Estelle" plantation, until it interests and joins again the said Barataria road, as it now runs on the northwest side of the Bayou des Familles on said "Estelle" plantation; so that there shall be a short and direct public road from the point of intersection last named to the Mississippi river, instead of the circuitous route heretofore used, all parts of which not included in the road hereby sustituted (substituted) therefor are discontinued as public highways.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the police jury of the right bank of said parish of Jefferson, at the charge of said parish, right bank, forthwith to locate, make and open for travel the said new road, the same to be not less than forty feet wide inclusive of said ditches, and for this purpose they shall take any land of adjacent proprietors needed therefor, and such proprietors shall have compensation, and such road shall be located, made and opened for travel by said police jury in like manner as now provided by articles 3268, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372 of the Revised Statutes in relation to the making of public roads, the provisions of which shall be conformed to so far as applicable, in all respects not herein provided for

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J. DUNN. Lieutenant Governor and President of Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 48.
An Act

To amend and re-enact section No. 2 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment or funding of the floating debt of the State by the issue and sale or exchange of the State bonds," approved March 16, 1870, and to repeal section three of said act.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section two of act No. 69, approved sixteenth March, 1870, entitled an act to provide for the payment or funding of the floating debt of the State by the issue and sale or exchange of the State bonds, be amended and re-enacted as follows:

That the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, and the President of the Citizen's Bank, who is hereby constituted the Fiscal Agent of the State, for the purposes of this act, shall jointly constitute and form a board of liquidation of the floating debt of the State, and it shall be the duty of said board to settle and redeem all the floating debt of the State, created by authority of the law, and also, all certificates of indebtedness issued prior to the passage of this act, and all past due interest coupons of the State, and for that purpose said board is hereby authorized and required to exchange said bonds for the aforesaid evidences of debt, at the rate of one hundred dollars in bonds for every seventy dollars of indebtedness.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 4, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 56
An Act

For the relief of Raphael Richard, Senior, of St. Landry.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Raphael Richard, Senior, of the parish of St. Landry, be and he is hereby released from any further responsibility toward the State of Louisiana arising from judgment rendered by the district court in and for the parish of St. Landry, on the twenty-sixth May, 1856, in the consolidated cases Nos. 7033, 7034 and 7035, entitled Paul O. Hebert, Governor, vs. Harrison Rogers et als; provided, that this release is not to effect the rights of the State to prosecute the collection of said judgment against the other co-debtors of said Richard.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Recorder of the parish of St. Landry is hereby authorized to erase from his books the mortgage resulting from the inscription of said judgment as far as it affects the said Raphael Richard, Senior.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 54.
An Act

Relative to Juries in the Parish of Caddo.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That after the juries shall have been drawn in conformity with the existing laws to attend any term of the district court, for the parish of Caddo, it shall be the duty of the district judge to order such number of said jurors as he may think necessary to be summoned to attend the said court for the first week of its session and such other number as he may think necessary for the second week, and so on until the jury shall be finally discharged for the term. But should any case in which a jury has been allowed be set for trial after the regular panel has been discharged, then it shall be the duty of the district judge to order a special venire of not less than twenty-four jurors to be summoned, whose names shall be deposited in a box prepared for the purpose, and from said box a jury shall be drawn to try said case. At the expiration of each week during the session of any term of said court, the jurors who have served during the said week shall be discharged except those who are actually sitting in some case on trial, and in that event they shall be discharged from the trial of such case.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall have application only to the parish of Caddo, shall only repeal the general jury law in so far as it is plainly in conflict therewith, and shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

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PARTIES WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

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Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

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Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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Manufacturers and Dealers IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

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1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
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1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$95,000
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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Not one returned.

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

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INTERESTING ITEMS.

—Order once more prevails in Paris. The barricades have been removed, the streets reopened, and business is rapidly resuming its accustomed channels. The publication of the newspapers has recommenced, the places of amusement are again open, and travel to and from the city is now unrestricted.

Paris will, however, remain for some time under military jurisdiction, and arrests of those connected with the late revolt are being made as rapidly as the culprits can be discovered. The Commune prisoners—of which it is said the Versaillists took 40,000—are being sent to Cherbourg for trial by court-martial. Several thousands of them will be imprisoned in the old hulks lying in that port. The disarmament of the National Gaurds is proceeding with dispatch, and they are even forbidden to wear their uniforms. Papers have been discovered which conclusively show that the operations of the Commune were controlled and directed from London and Berlin, by the chiefs of the Workingmen's International Society. Several Englishmen were among the leaders of the insurgents in Paris. The Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale have proclaimed their adherence to the recent manifesto of the Count de Chambord, the head of the House of Bourbon, thus bringing about a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleanist branches, which have for many years been arrayed one against another. The General Assembly is warmly debating the question of abrogating the decree of exile against these princes passed under the Bonaparte *regime*, and it is believed the ban will be removed, in which case they will take the seats in the Assembly to which they were duly elected. The Assembly also proposes to extend the power of M. Thiers as president for two years, and has voted 1,053,000 fcs. for the purpose of rebuilding his residence in Paris, which was destroyed by the Commune..... The Belgian Government has forced Victor Hugo to leave that country, on account of his expressed sympathy with the Paris Commune. A mob at Brussels destroyed the windows of his residence there. He has gone to London.

—A recent telegram from Paris brings the substance of letters of Father Hyacinthe, printed in the *Gaulois*, in which he acknowledges the sympathy Italy feels for France, and advises the union of the Latin races, as the balance of power in Europe is menaced by the preponderance of the Germans and Sclaves. The acts of the Commune were the result of the negation of God by the people. The nineteenth century is the age of the workingmen. The Second Empire treated social questions in the spirit of the Cæsars, instead of seeking to solve them by the dissemination of education. It, moreover, imposed a prolonged celibacy on the soldiers and legalized the prostitution of women. The Church also failed in its mission. It was too much occupied with dogmatic questions and too little with the instruction of its flock. Father Hyacinthe concludes: "Paris is in ashes. The work-people have no God, or say it is impossible for them to believe in or love him. Let the rulers, with their whole hearts and brains, consider the problem, and labor for the restoration of France to faith, prosperity, and peace."

—The American Missionary Association reported at its Boston anniversary that the number of teachers now in the field is 298; number of pupils in attendence during the month of February, 11, 195, graded as follows: theological, 14; law, 3; collegiate, 17; normal, 643; grammar, 1, 790; intermediate, 2, 751; primary, 5, 104; night, 873; average attendance, 8, 420; pupils in Sabbath-schools, 8, 031; schools with normal departments, 18; colleges, 7; Congregational churches, 37; missionaries and teachers among the Chinese in California, 9. Interesting speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Kirk, Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, and others; and the following resolution, offered by Secretary Whipple, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the loyal people of the South in the sufferings they endure for their loyalty to the Union and their adherence to the principless of a true and impatial liberty; and pledge to them and to the National Government our hearty co operation in every constitutional and Christian effort for their relief and protection."

—A Maine Democratic paper says that the list of candidates for its party's nomination for Governor has been "narrowed down" to eighteen, whose names it gives.

FUN AND FANCY.

I remember one of those rare instances in the experience of country printers, says Whitelaw Reid in his Editorial Reminiscences, when a man came into the office to thrash me. I had then arrived at the mature age of eighteen, but I was not as vigorous as I am now. In the course of some police items in a country town, I had occasion to say that a Dutch butcher—height six feet, age thirty-nine, weight two hundred—had whipped his wife, a proceeding to which I objected, and commented on with the severity which I hoped the enlightened press of the country will always exhibit on such occasions.

The next day the butcher came in and proposed to "interview" the writer of that paragraph. He looked at me and enquired if I wrote it. We think quick in great perils, and people in danger of being thrashed can do a very small amount of ratiocination in a short time. I saw there was no use of arguing with the fellow, and I said to him:

"Hans, are you a subscriber to this paper?"

Hans, who understood thoroughly that he had been maligned, was not so sure on the subject of subscription, and he shook his head and asked me what I meant. "Hans are you a subscriber to the paper?" Hans scratched his head again and believed he was not. I said loudly:

"Put your hand in your pocketbook, and give me two dollars to pay your subscription! Until you do, I would like to know what business is it of yours what we say?"

I escaped the thrashing that time, and commend it to the attention of all who put such things in their papers.

A scene in court while a jury was being impanneled: Samuel Rosner, having been called, was examined as follows: Mr. Graham.—Have you heard anything about this case, Mr. Rosner? The Juror.—You knows I neber reads de babers, you know. Mr. Graham.—Do you know anything about this case? The Juror.—No; I knows nothing about dem tings, you know. (Laughter) Judge Garvin.—Have you any conscientious scruples about finding a verdict of guilty in a capital case? The Juror.—No; I has no conscientious scruples about nothing, you know. (Renewed laughter.) Judge Garvin.—Could you try this case impartially, and bring in a verdict according to the law and the testimony? The Juror.—Yes; I finds de prisoner not guilty. (Great laughter.)

At a certain college the senior class was under examination for degrees. The professor of natural philosophy was badgering in optics. The point under illustration was that, strictly and scientifically speaking, we see no object, but their images depicted on the retina. The worthy professor, in order to make the matter plainer, said to the wag of the class: "Mr. Jackson, did you ever actually see your father?" Bill replied promptly: "No, sir." "Please to explain why you never saw your father." "Because," replied Mr. Jackson, gravely, "he died before I was born, sir."

A chaplain of the State prison, an enthusiastic devotee of the temperance reform, had the idea that most of the convicts were incarcerated because of the use of whisky. In his rounds, he met a sturdy man of many stripes, and put the usual question to him: "Had whisky anything to do with bringing you here?" "Everything, sir, everything!" exclaimed the man. The chaplain was encouraged, and eagerly inquired how it was. "Well, sir, I'll tell you how it was. The judge was drunk, and the lawyers were all drunk, and so they fetched me in guilty."

A good story is told of a late college president near Boston. On one occasion the students substituted a large dictionary in place of the Bible at the morning devotions. On opening the book, he at once saw the situation; but he said nothing, and proceeded to the prayer, which he prolonged for an hour. The students got out of all patience; but they appreciated the sly remark of the venerable president, on his retiring, that he "found all the words he needed in the volume they had placed on his desk."

A story is told of an old hunter in Michigan, who, when the country was new, got lost in the woods several times. He was told to buy a pocket-compass, which he did, and a friend explained to him its use. He soon got lost, and lay out, as usual. When found, he was asked why he did not travel by the compass. He stated that he did not dare to. He wished to go north, and he "tried hard to make the thing go north; but 'twas no use—'twould diddle, diddle, diddle right around, and point southeast every time."

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in svery position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 *Spring*, 9 *wheells*, 51 *Screws, and* 98 *other parts making alltogether* 136 *separate pieces.*

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

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Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in The Louisianian.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

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Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A resident of Oregon or Texas can buy a Watch from us and it will cost him no more than if he lived in New York. All this is explained in the Price List.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Orids, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

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ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M Whitz, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

CAIRO.

—o—

St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

RICHMOND.....GREEN, Master

Leaves on SATURDAY, June 17, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
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Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

Merchants' Southern Packet Company.

For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P. M.

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Leaves on THURSDAY, June 15.

NATCHEZ....T. P. LEATHERS, Master,

Leaves on SATURDAY, June 17.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

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Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

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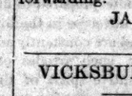
VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend, Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



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W. S. PIKE,
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(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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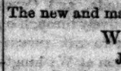

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Will leave New Orleans every Saturday, at 5 P. M., and Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. Melancon, 11 Conti street.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M.; connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

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Time to New York, 76 Hours.

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Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
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